THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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CIVILIAN DEFENSE

- ELLES
- GASSER
- LANDIS
- LEPAWSKY

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ROUND TABLE

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NOTE

The supplementary information contained in the footnotes to the following text, developed by staff research, is not to be considered as representing the opinions of the ROUND TABLE *speakers. Following the transcript of the broadcast is a quiz with which readers may review the facts of the discussion. It is hoped that teachers and discussion leaders may find this additional service of the* ROUND TABLE *transcript helpful in their study of the subject discussed in the broadcast.*

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE BROADCAST*

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General Sir Hugh Jamieson Elles, Southwestern Regional Commissioner for Home Security, London, England

Major General Lorenzo Gasser, Representative of the War Department in the Office of Civilian Defense

James M. Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense, former Dean of the Harvard Law School

Albert Lepawsky, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago; Director of the Institute of Public Service; Director of Training in the Chicago Metropolitan Area for the Office of Civilian Defense

*A radio discussion broadcast from Washington, D.C., and "somewhere in England," over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Sunday, March 8, 1942, at 2:30 P.M., Eastern War Time.

The Round Table, oldest educational program continuously on the air, is broadcast entirely without a script, although participants meet in advance, prepare a topical outline, and exchange data and views. Subjects are chosen because of their social, political, or economic significance. The program has no "ax to grind." In the selection of speakers, the effort is to provide a balanced discussion by participants who have special competence and knowledge. The opinion of each speaker is his own and in no way involves the responsibility of either the University of Chicago or the National Broadcasting Company.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Military authorities agree that direct air attack upon important American industrial areas is entirely possible. Such attacks, it is emphasized, might be either "token" bombings to undermine morale or disrupt production or devastating assaults upon vital plants, communications, or storage places. After the first attack it is too late to organize the defense which would minimize its effects. For this reason the Office of Civilian Defense is speeding the organization of defenses in all parts of the nation.

What are the responsibilities of the Office of Civilian Defense? How many persons are needed to protect American cities from air attack? How will this defense organization operate? What can individual citizens do in their local communities?

To answer these and other questions about the civilian defense organization of the United States, the University of Chicago ROUND TABLE *invited James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, to participate in the discussion "Mobilizing for Civilian Defense" with Major General Lorenzo Gasser, of the War Department, and Albert Lepawsky, OCD Director of Training for the Chicago Metropolitan Area and Director of the Institute of Public Service at the University of Chicago. As a special service, the* ROUND TABLE *arranged to have General Sir Hugh Jamieson Elles, Commissioner for Home Security in the Southwestern Region of England, speak upon British civilian mobilization from "somewhere in England."*

MR. LEPAWSKY: Why all this fuss over civilian defense and civilian protection when we're thousands of miles from any real theater of military operations?

MR. LANDIS: We've known for some time that the bombers can get through to these shores if they try. We've already witnessed submarine attacks on these shores. We know they can get through.

GENERAL GASSER: That's right. The chief of staff of the Army and chief of naval operations of the Navy have both admitted the possibility of such an attack. It might come from what we would call "land-based" planes or "carrier-based" aviation.

MR. LEPAWSKY: Or they might creep base by base toward the United States. Is that right?

GENERAL GASSER: That is possible, yes.

MR. LANDIS: And you must remember that the battle lines themselves will change, or can change, in the months to come. Where those battle lines will be next September no one here knows.

MR. LEPAWSKY: There is, then, a percentage possibility of attack on this country?

MR. LANDIS: Yes, indeed! I should think there is, and I think you must realize that such an attack can hit many regions in this country. For example, Detroit, Cleveland, or Chicago. These cities are miles nearer Norway-based planes than is New York City.

MR. LEPAWSKY: These are what we call "strategic areas," aren't they?

GENERAL GASSER: They would offer a very paying objective if the planes could get to these highly industrialized areas. In addition, we have what might be known as the strategic areas along our coasts, both the gulf coasts and the sea coasts.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What about the less critical areas of the country like Iowa and North Dakota?

MR. LANDIS: They are less critical, of course; but still that doesn't mean that they can't be touched. Things can change. Certainly for those areas we want to develop some kind of basic organ-

ization so that when the time comes we can move fast if we have to.

MR. LEPAWSKY: In other words, on the assumption that some of these less critical areas will get some attacks, and on the assumption that they will get at least the ripples of air raids on more vulnerable centers, we must prepare against that contingency.

MR. LANDIS: Even in those less critical areas there are many things that can be done besides protection. You've got to remember that.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What, then, is the scope of civilian defense?

GENERAL GASSER: I would say that it has to do with the organization of communities around the protective services and facilities normal to such communities, such as the fire, police, medical, public works, utilities, augmented by volunteers, with the creation of the warden service reaching down to every five-hundred group of the population, and trained to function as a team.

MR. LANDIS: Minimizing, you might add, the chance of destruction to life and property that may occur as a result of attack.

MR. LEPAWSKY: Is that what you mean by the "passive" phase of defense, which is the OCD's responsibility?

MR. LANDIS: Exactly.

MR. LEPAWSKY: How would you distinguish that from the "active" type of defense?

GENERAL GASSER: We leave the active defense to the regularly organized armed forces, who are trained and have as their objective to meet the enemy wherever he may be and defeat him.

MR. LEPAWSKY: To destroy him at his own bases?

GENERAL GASSER: Destroy him at his own bases, en route, or anywhere that he may be found.

MR. LANDIS: Shoot him out of the skies.

MR. LEPAWSKY: In delimiting the scope of civilian defense what would you say civilian defense *is not?*

MR. LANDIS: For example, civilian defense is not organizing home guards. Wouldn't you agree, General?

GENERAL GASSER: Yes. I think you are definitely right about that. The home guards, as they were known in England, were very essential. We have our state guards to take care of normal disorders, and I think that's sufficient for the present.

MR. LEPAWSKY: Yet, there are some sections of the country where I have heard a good deal of criticism about the lack of preparation for and possible protection against sabotage. Do you regard that as the OCD's function?

MR. LANDIS: Protecting against sabotage is not the OCD's function, but minimizing the results of sabotage comes within our field.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What else is civilian defense *not?*

MR. LANDIS: It's not going to do jobs that have been allocated by the government to other people. For example, in the production field. It is not our job to see that small business gets its share of production. That's Donald Nelson's job. It isn't our job to ration tires or ration sugar. That's Leon Henderson's job.

MR. LEPAWSKY: You're going to help out, though, through your local defense councils on some of these projects, are you not?

MR. LANDIS: We have nine thousand local defense councils scattered throughout the country that are organized to carry into effect federal policies laid down by fellows like Nelson and Henderson.

MR. LEPAWSKY: One of the criticisms I have heard is that there is some confusion between these phases of the work of the defense councils and the more specifically protective phases of the problem.

MR. LANDIS: I don't think it's confusion. The two functions have to be segregated, but both of them are very important, so that one can mobilize the manpower of this country to increase our hitting strength as a fighting machine in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Of course, there are other things that civilian defense is not, too.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What are some of those?

MR. LANDIS: It's not our business to patch up romances.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What do you mean by that?

MR. LANDIS: Well, a few days ago, during a blackout test an air-raid warden became confused in his local instructions, was arrested by the police, jailed, and fined. As a result of that notoriety, his girl called him up and said, "Things are off between us." So, he writes the Office of Civilian Defense and says we ought to do something about it.

MR. LEPAWSKY: I take it that you are trying to eliminate some of the fads and frills we've heard some criticism about lately?

MR. LANDIS: Well, we left *that* problem to the man and his girl, where I think it belongs.

MR. LEPAWSKY: There are other civilian defense problems not connected with its more strictly protective phases which I've heard you mention. What are some of these?

MR. LANDIS: Problems not connected with the protective phase relate to what we call "civilian mobilization." That is, taking the energy that this country possesses and the free time that people have and trying to use that energy so it will increase our effectiveness as a fighting machine. Wherever there is that free time, it can be used effectively if we tell people a little about what needs to be done.

MR. LEPAWSKY: That, I take it, is a form of civilian mobiliza-

tion which is distinctly a part of our total defense effort at the present time and to which the OCD is incidentally related?

MR. LANDIS: That's right, and we've got to continue with that job.

MR. LEPAWSKY: We have the benefit of the experiences of some of our allies in connection with civilian protection. After all, the best civilian defense operations are those that have been carried on by the Chinese in Chungking, by the Russians in Moscow and Leningrad, and, above all, by the British during the "blitz" on London and Birmingham.

MR. LANDIS: Don't forget the Dutch.

MR. LEPAWSKY: No, but the British seem to have done a particularly good job in civilian protection. One of the key men conducting these operations in Britain is General Sir Hugh Jamieson Elles, regional commissioner of civilian defense for the Southwest District of England, which is one of the twelve regions of England.

MR. LANDIS: An awfully important one, too. If I remember rightly, two important seaports, Bristol and Plymouth, are in that region.

MR. LEPAWSKY: The district covers the most vital areas, and for that reason the University of Chicago ROUND TABLE now moves its microphone across the Atlantic to England, where General Sir Hugh Jamieson Elles will join our discussion, giving us a special report on British civilian defense.

ANNOUNCER: *We take you now to England.*

GENERAL ELLES: I feel very privileged to join with my American colleagues in this talk to our American friends. Good luck to you all.

In this country we owe a great debt to some very longheaded men and one remarkable woman who got together to see what

preparations on the civil side, as apart from the military defense, could be made to protect our people against the air menace if ever war came.

They hadn't very much to go upon, but they certainly evolved a system that suited our national makeup—one which worked remarkably well when the trial came.

They built up this organization on two basic principles. In the first place, each community, township, or borough—what we call "local authority"—was made directly responsible for its own protection, under its own elected civic representative. And, second, the service was voluntary and, up to 80 per cent, unpaid. The local authorities are responsible, under the guidance of our Ministry of Home Security, and with financial help, for the raising, training, organization, and administration of each of their bodies of volunteers.

They are responsible for the preparation of shelters. They are responsible for the care of the homeless; for the ambulance and the hospital arrangements; and so forth. Each authority, therefore, arranged its own body of wardens.

And I would like to emphasize the value of the warden system, because that is the core and the heart of the whole affair. The wardens are the shepherds, guides, philosophers, and friends of the general public in their care, around whom are grouped the other services which have their special functions—the police, the fire services, the ambulance and casualty services, the rescue parties, those in charge of the hospitals and rest tents (which, incidentally, owe so much to American generosity), those in charge of the bulk-feeding arrangements, and so forth.

So, when the heavy air raids came upon us, after the fall of France, and continued for just about a year, there stood in these islands, in every place, an organized citizen body of volunteers, a million and a half men, women, and boys, who were trained and had worked and waited through nine months of inactivity, ready to meet the attacks when they began.

And the attacks have been, at certain phases, extremely severe. The Germans gave us all they had. Consider London! London is a very big place, but it was attacked from the air every single night for three months, with the exception of three nights—eighty-eight nights out of ninety-one—and many a good American saw those months through. For the succeeding two months it was attacked on an average every other night. Now, that is a lot of bombing.

And so it has been, on a smaller degree, with many of our other cities. The smaller the city, the heavier is the incidence of the bombing, because the target is concentrated.

And I speak today from one of these cities—one which is peculiarly linked by tradition and sympathy with your country, one which went through it very thoroughly in the winter of 1940–41. I take that as an example because I speak from personal experience, and what I say goes for many another. Here we have had cruel losses, both in property from fire and in lives from bombing. But the city has never stopped working. The life has gone on; trade and industry have gone on; the trains have run steadily through. There has been no sign or vestige of discouragement, still less of panic.

But I wonder, looking back, what would have happened but for the foresight of the original planners; but for the civic sense and patriotism of the pioneers of this movement; but for the shelters and the hospitals.

"Courage," Sir James Barrie said, "is the lovely virtue"; and we may claim to be a fairly tough people. But courage would not have been enough without training; without the organization in being; without the physical preparations completed—believe me!

British Broadcasting Corporation Announcer: *We now return you to the University of Chicago* Round Table *at Washington.*

Mr. Lepawsky: We are grateful to you, General Elles, for talking to us from England.

Your title of "regional commissioner" suggests the regions that we have set up under our Office of Civilian Defense. Landis, as di-

rector of the Office of Civilian Defense, tell us something about this organization.

MR. LANDIS: We're divided into nine regions in this country, in each of which we have regional directors. And those regions correspond to the nine Army Corps areas in this country, so that our tie-up with the War Department is close all along the line.

GENERAL GASSER: That's right. And in connection with the work of those regions, where the federal government is concerned, our problem is one of a determination of standards of general supervision and the coordination between other governments.

MR. LEPAWSKY: General, are you one of those who thinks that the War Department should run the OCD?

GENERAL GASSER: Well, the War Department has officially expressed its opposition to taking over the Office of Civilian Defense and its activities in the field.

MR. LANDIS: That doesn't mean, though, General, that we don't use the resources of the War Department. I know you are begging and borrowing and stealing officers from the War Department to help us out in the technical tasks that the War Department officers can perform.

GENERAL GASSER: That's true, and we are very carefully tied in with the War Department. We have representation at the national level and at the regional level not only with the War Department but with the Navy Department.

MR. LEPAWSKY: In actual operation, then, this conflict between the War Department and the OCD is more apparent than real?

MR. LANDIS: I wouldn't say there *is* any conflict.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What about the question of the relationships between the national level and the state and local levels of operations?

Mr. Landis: One point that is being raised today is whether or not the federal government should have the power to send its orders all down the line. I think that forgets that government in this country is a combination of federal power, state power, and local power. Each must be closely integrated and closely interrelated. From a local standpoint, we're dealing with operations which must be on a local scale; from the state standpoint, we're dealing with planning and supervision on the state scale; and the same is true on the national level.

General Gasser: Yes, I think that's true. There is one point about the local level which is particularly important: that is where planning and operation merge. As General Elles said, when the bombs come, they don't bomb the state; they bomb the locality.

Mr. Lepawsky: Nevertheless, I have heard a lot of criticism from people who feel that we are not taking enough vigorous leadership on the federal level and telling some of the states and localities a little more about what to do.

Mr. Landis: I think we are doing quite a bit in the way of telling them, or suggesting to them, what they should do. I think it would be a mistake to try to command them.

Mr. Lepawsky: Just how are you handling some of these problems at the local and state levels? For example, I have no doubt that people understand the problem of fire and police at the local level and are understanding the attempts you are making to speed up preparations in that connection. But what about such things as shelters and refuges that people are worried about, and comment to me about, continually?

Mr. Landis: Suppose you talk about shelters, General.

General Gasser: The question of shelters is a very complicated one, owing largely to the fact that the steel reinforcing material that must go into the fabrication of any air-raid shelter cannot be

diverted from Army and Navy requirements. That limits the question of shelters more to the determination of existing structures in the localities, having them suitably marked with signs leading to them, in order that people may utilize them as refuges in case of bombings.

MR. LEPAWSKY: The Office of Civilian Defense, then, is not going into a deep-shelter philosophy of the "Maginot Line" type, I take it.

MR. LANDIS: No. But we are going in for the business of instructing peoples where the safest places in our cities are today. It should be remembered that our cities, being built of steel and concrete, are relatively more safe than cities abroad.

MR. LEPAWSKY: On the other hand, the problem of blackouts has caused a good deal of confusion in some parts of the country.

MR. LANDIS: I think that's due to the fact that the three simple principles that underlie blackout are not too well understood.

MR. LEPAWSKY: What are they?

MR. LANDIS: Well, the first one is to reach the point of blackout and maintain it in an area; the second one is quickness in execution of a scheme of that character; and the third is keeping on with production in all its phases as much as you can during the period of blackout.

GENERAL GASSER: And I may add to that the fact that the maintenance of a blackout, the going into and executing of a blackout, is extremely difficult, particularly from the standpoint of advertising lights, which cannot be turned off without some special arrangement in event of an emergency.

MR. LEPAWSKY: I can understand how this problem is much more technical than the average man would appreciate. Are there other problems that you feel you are making some progress on at the present time, such as communications?

Mr. Landis: Let me interrupt there for a moment, because I don't think the blackout problem is technical. Just a few days ago we told the country, in no uncertain language, that, with reference to the advertising signs, if they couldn't be put out on a moment's notice in the critical areas, they had better be put out *now* and *kept out*. And we *mean* that, don't we, General?

General Gasser: There is no question about it. The War Department has definitely gone on record as stating that lights furnish a definite aid to enemy navigation, whether by air or along the coast; even ships use our coast lights for that purpose.

Mr. Lepawsky: I'm glad to hear you are taking such vigorous leadership and getting a little hard-boiled on subjects that we want you to be hard-boiled on out in the sticks.

What about the complicated question of communications under air-raid conditions?

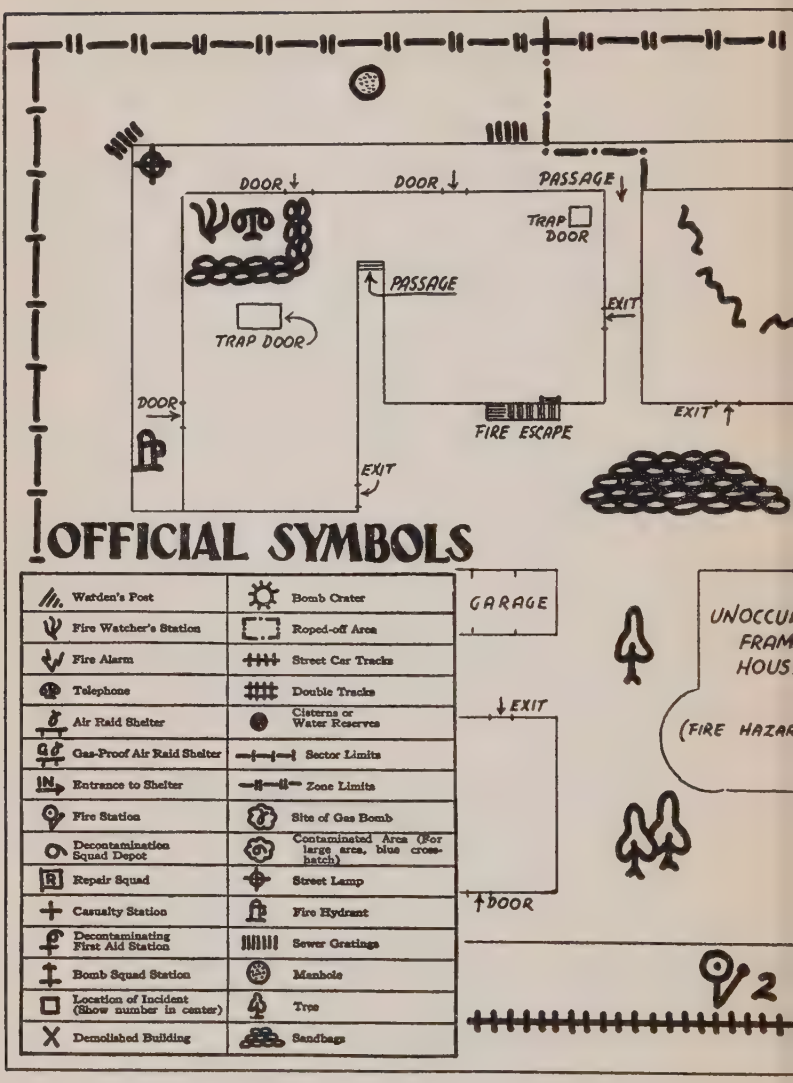
Mr. Landis: Communications is, perhaps, the guts of the whole business. What we've got to be able to do is to get out a signal that will mobilize our air-raid protection forces when the alert comes. And the second thing that we've got to do is to be able to get out a signal to the public which will tell them to take shelter when imminent bombardment threatens them. We've got to lick those two problems yet, completely.

General Gasser: I think you probably have in mind as well the very important part of the entire civilian defense movement in any locality, and that is the control center, which is the nerve center of the entire organization.

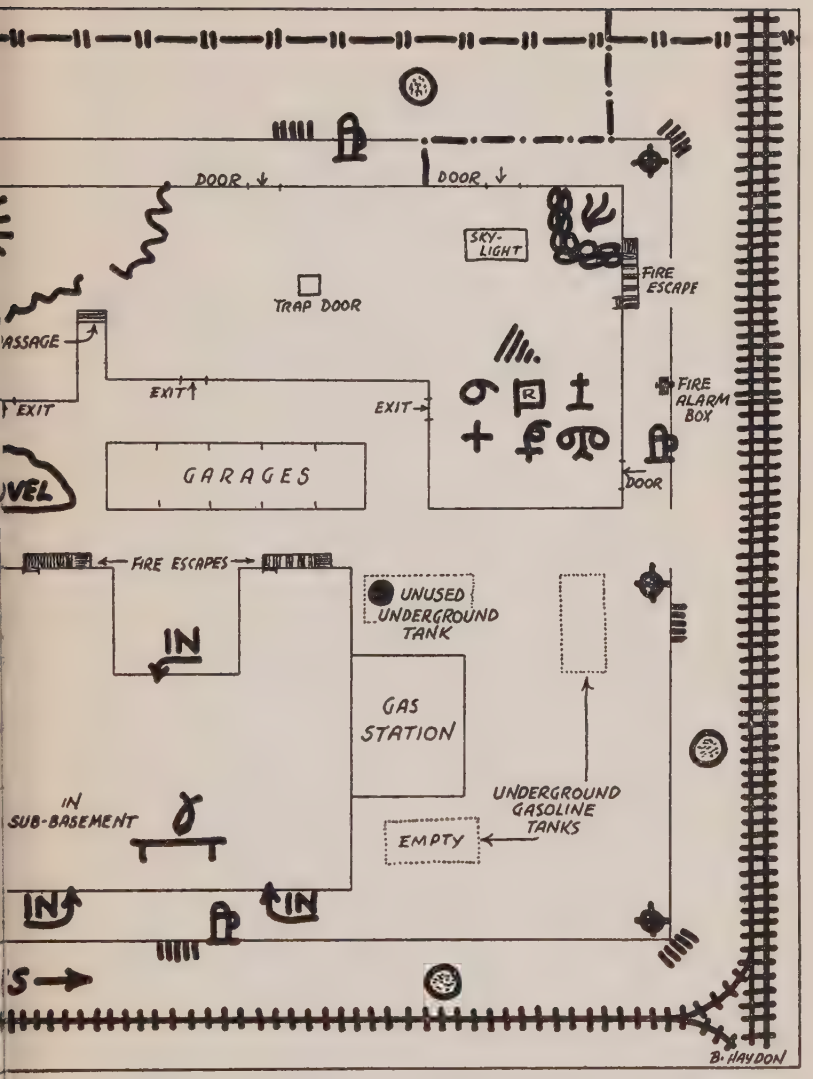
Mr. Lepawsky: It's the wardens that Landis mentioned that interest me. I wonder whether you could describe for us what this new-fangled type of local official is in American government?

General Gasser: It's the air wardens, as we conceive it, that are really the guardians of the people. They are the eyes and ears

MAPPING A CITY BLO



FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE



of the entire organization, and without them we would have no way of tying the auxiliary police and fire and emergency medical and utility services into the picture.

MR. LEPAWSKY: One of our wise wardens on the West Side of Chicago commented the other day that he has it according to science that a man killed in a token bombing is just as dead as a man killed in a real bombing. And it seemed to me he knew his business. He was worried about the question of equipment. What can you tell us about that?

GENERAL GASSER: Congress recently passed legislation giving us the money to procure equipment in general categories as follows: the largest portion of the funds were made available for fire-fighting equipment; some medical supplies; steel helmets and protective clothing; and facilities for mass production of gas masks for the civilian population.[1]

MR. LANDIS: With equipment, and with the organization, it seems to me the next step we've got to take is one of testing and seeing what we've got, community by community. We need to test these forces and see how fast we can mobilize them. We must put them through incident drills. And we must do that all up and down the coastal areas.

MR. LEPAWSKY: It sounds encouraging to have you men from the OCD suggest that we have been thinking about these technical difficulties. Have you made any specific points of progress up to date, in addition to meeting these technical problems, that you'd like to mention?

MR. LANDIS: We now have the basis of an organization scattered up and down our coastal areas and in the interior. Also, we've got personnel.

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[1] *The Congress appropriated $100,000,000 for Civilian Defense.*

Mr. Lepawsky: How many do we have recruited at the present time?

Mr. Landis: In the protective services there are about two and one-half million.

Mr. Lepawsky: And what are you shooting for?

Mr. Landis: We are shooting for about eight million. That is about the number we need.

Mr. Lepawsky: I understand that that, when translated in terms of hours of training, involves almost a hundred and sixty million man-hours of training.

Mr. Landis: That's about right. About twenty hours' training per man is a minimum in this business.

Mr. Lepawsky: But we're worried about the training facilities and training centers that you've announced but which we have not yet been able to use extensively enough.

General Gasser: We now have two very important civilian defense school centers, and more will be established in various parts of the country. And there we will expect to have the leaders in the communities who are going to operate, organize, and train civilian defense corps units attend those schools and return to their communities and start local schools with a view to perfecting the organization locally.

Mr. Lepawsky: You'll be interested to know that in a place like Chicago (and in other large cities) we have not been waiting for these training centers, but we have gone ahead with a system of training that I hope will fit into your total program.

General Gasser: That's splendid! That is exactly what we need.

Mr. Landis: I think we must also remember that men are now operating these services on a twenty-four-hour basis; men are man-

ning district warning centers and control centers; and men are manning the various protective services *today*, *now*, on the coasts.

MR. LEPAWSKY: In other words, we appreciate that this job goes beyond questions of organization into the technical problems of training personnel, manning, and scheduling as though we were actually engaged in warfare right on the home front.

MR. LANDIS: This isn't a soft job; this is a tough job—a technically tough job of creating a civilian army that will be able to handle itself under bombardment.

MR. LEPAWSKY: That raises the question of morale.

MR. LANDIS: Morale? I'd rather have a feeling of toughness of spirit, of iron in one's soul. I'd rather have people *do* things than say things. I'd rather have them do things and feel in that way that they are contributing to winning the war.

MR. LEPAWSKY: Now, let's see where we've gotten in this discussion.

First, we have shown that, while civilian defense is a part of military strategy, in actual operation it is local government with what you might call an "emergency punch" to it.

Second, the Office of Civilian Defense is issuing minimum standards and ironing out difficulties for the states and the cities, but we agree that the job must be carried out with more initiative at the grass roots.

MR. LANDIS: Much more initiative.

MR. LEPAWSKY: Third, and last, while we are still facing certain technical problems, no nation has built its civilian defense organization or recruited its civilian defense army in quite so short a time as we have.

All in all, we are making faster progress than ever before, but the time is getting short, and it may be later than you think.

ROUND TABLE QUIZ

(Key to Answers on page 22)

1. The Office of Civilian Defense is directed by
   a) The President
   b) The War Department
   c) The Navy Department
   d) The mayor of New York
   e) The former dean of the Harvard Law School

2. The number of local civilian defense councils already organized in the United States totals
   a) 2,500,000
   b) 9
   c) 8,000,000
   d) 9,000
   e) 150,000

3. The number of persons enrolled in civilian defense at the time of this broadcast was
   a) 850,000
   b) 8,000,000
   c) 234,000
   d) 1,500,000
   e) 2,500,000

4. The number of persons needed for adequate defense of the United States, according to Director Landis, is
   a) 70,000,000
   b) 2,500,000
   c) 16,000,000
   d) 8,000,000
   e) 450,000

5. The number of man-hours of training required to prepare these workers to defend America will total
   a) 1,600,000,000
   b) 1,600,000
   c) 16,000
   d) 160,000,000
   e) 16,000,000

6. Bombproof air-raid shelters are not being built to any large extent today in the United States because
   a) Steel required for reinforcing shelters is needed by the Army and Navy

b) Most American homes and buildings have basements or cellars

c) Only small bombs could be carried all the way from any enemy base

d) Most American cities have adequate bomb shelters

e) No bomb shelter is bombproof

7. The Office of Civilian Defense intends to stage rehearsal blackouts wherever possible

a) To give commercial pilots experience in landing at dark airports

b) To test the effectiveness of local civilian defense blackout preparations

c) To determine whether advertising executives have obeyed the Army's command to prepare signs for blackouts

d) To determine whether many people will get lost

e) To determine whether United States traffic casualties will increase as markedly as British casualties did during blackouts

8. According to Director Landis, three of the following activities are not considered to be the duties of the OCD

a) Organizing the citizens of communities to assist existing protective agencies in the event of air attack

b) Organizing civilians into "home-guard" units to defend their community if attacked

c) Organizing antisabotage units to protect vital defense zones

d) Working in each of the nine Army Corps areas in close collaboration with the Army and the state and local governments

e) Investigating allocations of defense contracts to guarantee that small businesses shall get government orders

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Victory: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management (Washington, D.C.), February 10, 17, 24, and March 3, 1942. *These issues contain material on the Office of Civilian Defense.*

KEY TO ROUND TABLE QUIZ

1—*e.* 2—*d.* 3—*e.* 4—*d.* 5—*d.* 6—*a.* 7—*b.* 8—*b, c, e.*

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PLANNING GUIDES (*for distribution to staff executives and appropriate committees*)

1. How To Organize Civilian Protection in Your Community
2. An Atlas of Civilian Protection (*in preparation*)
3. Emergency Medical Service for Civilian Defense, Medical Bulletin No. 1
4. Equipment and Operation of Emergency Medical Field Units, Medical Bulletin No. 2
5. Protection of Industrial Plants and Public Buildings
6. The Citizens' Defense Corps: Insignia and Paraphernalia
7. Blackouts
8. Air Raid Warning System
9. The Volunteer Office (How To Organize It)

MEMORANDA (*for use of technical personnel*)

1. Municipal Signaling Systems
2. Bomb Tests on Materials and Structures

TEXTBOOKS (*for technical personnel and instructors*)

1. Protection against Gas
2. Fire Protection
3. Glass and Glass Substitutes
4. First Aid in the Prevention and Treatment of Chemical Casualties
5. Protective Concealment
6. Simple Shelters (*in preparation by War Department*)

LECTURES (*for instructors*)

1. General Subjects Group
2. Incendiary Defense Group
3. Gas Defense Group

TRAINING GUIDES (*for instructors*)

1. The Five Course School
2. A Training Guide for Air Raid Wardens
3. A Training Guide for Auxiliary Police
4. A Training Guide for Auxiliary Firemen
5. A Training Guide for Emergency Drivers
6. A Training Guide for Fire Watchers
7. A Training Guide for Messengers

8. A Training Guide for Bomb Squads (*in preparation*)
9. A Training Guide for Rescue Squads
10. A Training Guide for Volunteer Nurses' Aides
11. First Aid Course for Civilian Defense
12. Advanced First Aid for Civilian Defense
13. A Training Guide for Demolition and Clearance Crews
14. A Training Guide for Road Repair Squads
15. A Training Guide for Decontamination Squads
16. A Guide to Staff Training
17. Inspections and Drills

HANDBOOKS (*for individual issue to enrolled volunteers*)

1. Handbook for Air Raid Wardens
2. Handbook for Auxiliary Firemen
3. Handbook for Auxiliary Police
4. Handbook of First Aid
5. Handbook for Rescue Squad Leaders
6. Handbook for Decontamination Squads
7. Handbook for Emergency Feeding and Housing Corps (*in preparation*)
8. Handbook for Messengers
9. Handbook for Drivers
10. Handbook for Bomb Squads (*in preparation*)
11. Handbook for Fire Watchers
12. Citizens' Defense Corps Staff Manual

*

Do You Understand the Economics of War?

You should read: *Defense Inventory* (*191*), *Little Business: What Now?* (*193*), *What Does Rationing Mean?* (*198*), and *How To Meet the Menace of Inflation* (*200*).

The Listeners' Round Table . . . .

Letters to the ROUND TABLE *frequently contain interesting and illuminating side lights on the subject matter discussed on the air. These comments are from letters received following the broadcast-discussion of "Propaganda: Good and Bad," March 1, 1942.*

*

Academic

The subject of your discussion today was to be "Propaganda: Good or Bad." In the half-hour . . . . you wandered . . . . away from the subject . . . . as it is understood by the average person. . . . .

Propaganda has grown to mean . . . . a form of advertising of political and administration leaders . . . . to influence us to allow them to do as they please and principally to fool us into letting them get away with their own selfish ends.

The average man thinks of propaganda as something we are being told that is not true. We want facts.

So . . . . we question any news in the press, and especially over the radio, and wonder what the truth will be when we do—if we do—eventually know.

I feel that the word "propaganda" is now only associated in the negative thinking and only with "bad." "Good" is no longer associated with propaganda.

It seems to me that your discussion was academic rather than approached from the practical, everyday viewpoint of the people who listen to your broadcast. Theories are okay, but ideas must be considered in the light of the understanding and viewpoint of average Americans.

A. J. E., Ohio

*

Profound

With all due respect to the integrity and good intentions of the speakers . . . . it is doubtful if the general public can gain anything from this sort of discussion because there was too much personal haggling over terminology, and it was too profound to reach the everyday man.

F. W. P., Massachusetts

*

New Highs

I have followed the ROUND TABLE broadcasts over a period of years. I believe it to be the most consistently valuable contribution in radiobroadcasting. I know of no other program that approaches it in the informative or controversial classification. You are reaching new highs in topical value since the declaration of war.

R. C., California

Sell Democracy

My cordial thanks go to you for your splendid broadcast. It was, of course, addressed to people who think. Those who do not think do not tune you in. Therefore, I pose this question: "What are we going to do about them?" After all, are they not the ones who are most willing to listen to "bad" propaganda and to pass it on? They are the ones that give me concern.

It seems to me that we have a huge task before us of teaching and training not only the rising generation but also all the thoughtless, ignorant, and selfish citizens what it really is that we are defending. My chief regret is that I am elderly and frail as to strength and cannot be in the thick of the fray doing yeoman service in helping sell our loved America to its citizens.

A. L. C., Illinois

*

"Don't Believe . . . ."

You advocated having the government, through some agency, publish all the facts, pleasant and otherwise, about the progress of war and production and about anything which the Axis can falsify and turn to their own purposes. By all means, let us have some authority to turn to, to refute such falsifications. Without it, how can ordinary people know what is reliable?

Couldn't the government agency publish a column, "Don't Believe . . . ."? In it some falsehood of the week could be high-lighted: give its source if possible; show the effect it is supposed to have on us; and then publish the actual facts. Or if that is what the enemy wants, show how the truth would help him and why it can't be told. Couldn't that column be printed in all newspapers throughout the country, especially the small country newspapers?

The radio and the press are continually hurling that word "complacent" at *us*, the great inarticulate. Well, we are not complacent, and we are about ready to knock the next fellow's two eyes into one who says so, but we have to *know* first of all.

H. H. G., Illinois

Note to Educators:

More and more teachers are reporting the effective use of ROUND TABLE transcripts in the study of contemporary problems. In a world of swiftly moving events only materials of this kind, designed for this use, can provide the basic study materials for classroom work in social studies, world-affairs, and community-life courses.

Since 1938 the University of Chicago ROUND TABLE has received the support of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation—established to promote the wider dissemination of information of an economic nature. In addition to the ROUND TABLE, the Foundation has aided the Public Affairs Committee, which publishes pamphlets on current problems; the Tax Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, which reports on new tax problems; and the New York University Film Library, which distributes documentary films on important contemporary issues.

To facilitate the distribution of related materials available from these educational projects, NEW TOOLS FOR TEACHING has assembled lists of movies and publications on the following topics:

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LISTS

of 1938–40 Transcripts Still in Print Will Be Sent upon Request. Students and Teachers Will Find These Issues To Be Valuable Commentaries upon Events of the Period.

Nos. **1941**

150. *Can Capitalism Defend America?*
153. *Guns or Butter?*
154. *Dilemma in the Far East*
155. *How To Fight Nazi Propaganda*
156. *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
157. *Strikes and National Defense*
158. *Defense Economics*
161. *War Aims and Peace Aims*
163. *Lessons from Europe's War*
164. *The Effect of the Blitzkrieg on the Economic Order*
166. *Roosevelt* vs. *Hitler*
169. *War against the Middle Classes?*
170. *The Crisis and Your Pocketbook*
173. *Our Liberties*
174. *Blueprint for Hemisphere Defense*
177. *Defense: Who'll Pay the Piper?*
178. *Japan: Setting Sun?*
179. *National Unity*
180. *Weapons of Economic War*
182. *Crisis of Capitalism*
185. *New Frontiers in Education and Research*
186. *Anti-Semitism*

Nos.

188. *Economics of Blitzkrieg*
189. *Showdown with Japan?*
190. *Science and War*
191. *Defense Inventory*
192. *The Philippines*
193. *Little Business: What Now?*
194. *Labor's Responsibility in Defense*
195. *Canada: Neighbor at War*
196. *Civil Rights and "Public Danger"*
197. *Manpower: The Key to Victory*
198. *What Does Rationing Mean?*

1942

199. *Morale: Ours and Theirs*
200. *How To Meet the Menace of Inflation*
201. *Censorship*
202. *How United Are the Americas?*
203. *Are We Overconfident?*
204. *Labor Policies in Wartime*
205. *What Should the Churches Do in War?*
206. *What Should We Teach Our Youth Now?*
207. *Propaganda: Good and Bad.* March 1

All Round Table Transcripts Contain Added Factual Material in the Form of Graphs, Maps, Pictographs, Footnotes, Bibliographies, Etc.

It Takes MEN To Win a War . . . .

You should read: *Labor's Responsibility in Defense* (*194*), *Manpower: The Key to Victory* (*197*), and *Labor Policies in Wartime* (*204*). These discussions contain important facts about the effects of war upon America's fighting and working manpower.

ROUND TABLE NETWORK OF 102 STATIONS

2:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME

City	Call Letters	Kilocycles	City	Call Letters	Kilocycles
Allentown, Pa.	WSAN	1470	Lima, Ohio	WLOK	1240
Altoona, Pa.	WFBG	1340	Manchester, N.H.	WFEA	1370
Asheville, N.C.	WISE	1400	Miami, Fla.	WIOD	610
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB	750	New York, N.Y.	WEAF	660
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL	1090	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR	790
Boston, Mass.	WNAC	1260	Philadelphia, Pa.	KYW	1060
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN	930	Pittsburgh, Pa.	KDKA	1020
Charleston, S.C.	WTMA	1250	Portland, Me.	WCSH	970
Charlotte, N.C.	WSOC	1240	Providence, R.I.	WJAR	920
Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM	1100	Raleigh, N.C.	WPTF	680
Columbia, S.C.	WIS	560	Richmond, Va.	WMBG	1380
Columbus, Ohio	WCOL	1230	Rochester, N.Y.	WHAM	1180
Dayton, Ohio	WING	1410	Savannah, Ga.	WSAV	1340
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	950	Schenectady, N.Y.	WGY	810
Florence, S.C.	WOLS	1230	Springfield, Ohio	WIZE	1340
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOOD	1300	Tampa, Fla.	WFLA	970
Greenville, S.C.	WFBC	1330	Washington, D.C.	WRC	980
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJAX	930	Wilmington, Dela.	WDEL	1150
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	1400	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WSJS	600
Lakeland, Fla.	WLAK	1340	Zanesville, O.	WHIZ	1240

1:30 P.M. CENTRAL WAR TIME

Amarillo, Texas	KGNC	1440	Louisville, Ky.	WAVE	970
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC	960	Madison, Wis.	WIBA	1320
Bismarck, N.D.	KFYR	550	Mankato, Minn.	KYSM	1230
Bristol, Tenn.	WOPI	1490	Memphis, Tenn.	WMC	790
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	670	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	KSTP	1500
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.	WEBC	1320	New Orleans, La.	WSMB	1350
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAU	1070	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WKY	930
El Paso, Texas	KTSM	1380	Omaha, Neb.	WOW	590
Evansville, Ind.	WGBF	1280	Pittsburg, Kans.	KOAM	810
Fargo, N.D.	WDAY	970	Rochester, Minn.	KROC	1340
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WGL	1450	St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM	1450
Fort Worth, Texas	KGKO	570	St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	550
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WFOR	1400	San Antonio, Texas	WOAI	1200
Indianapolis, Ind.	WIRE	1430	Shreveport, La.	KTBS	1480
Jackson, Miss.	WJDX	1300	Sioux Falls, S.D.	KSOO	1140
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF	610	Springfield, Mo.	KGBX	1260
Kingsport, Tenn.	WKPT	1400	Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW	1230
Laurel, Miss.	WAML	1340	Tulsa, Okla.	KVOO	1170
Little Rock, Ark.	KARK	920	Wichita, Kans.	KANS	1240

12:30 P.M. MOUNTAIN WAR TIME

Albuquerque, N.M.	KOB	1030	Phoenix, Ariz.	KTAR	620
Billings, Mont.	KGHL	790	Pocatello, Ida.	KSEI	930
Boise, Ida.	KIDO	1380	Salt Lake City, Utah	KDYL	1320
Bozeman, Mont.	KRBM	1450	Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA	1290
Butte, Mont.	KGIR	1370	Twin Falls, Ida.	KTFI	1270
Denver, Colo.	KOA	850	Yuma, Arizona	KYUM	1240
Helena, Mont.	KPFA	1240			

11:30 A.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME

Fresno, Cal.	KMJ	580	San Francisco, Cal.	KPO	680
Los Angeles, Cal.	KFI	640	San Diego, Cal.	KFSD	600
Medford, Ore.	KMED	1440	Seattle, Wash.	KOMO	950
Portland, Ore.	KGW	620	Spokane, Wash.	KHQ	590
Sacramento, Cal.	KFBK	1530			

STATIONS CARRYING ROUND TABLE BY TRANSCRIPTION

Cincinnati, Ohio	WSAI	1360	10:30 P.M. E.W.T.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ	620	4:00 P.M. C.W.T.

TAXES vs. AXIS

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A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE BROADCAST

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MARCH 15, 1942

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ALBERT G. HART, Department of Economics, Iowa State College

NEIL H. JACOBY, School of Business, University of Chicago

and the

ROVING REPORTER

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SUGGESTED READINGS

DRUCKER, PETER F., "How To Pay for the War," *Harper's,* March, 1942.

STEWART, MAXWELL S., *How Shall We Pay for Defense?* "Public Affairs Pamphlet," No. 52. New York, 1941.

"Taxation," *Time,* March 9, 1942.

"What the Budget Means," *New Republic,* January 19, 1942.

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